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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. NO. 308.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Reported Escape of Bazaine.

SITUATION AT STRASBURG.

Terrible Condition of the Inhabitants

CAPTURED GERMANS BEHEADED.

The Republican Government to be Ignored by King William.

108,000 Prisoners Taken at Sedan.

Political Dissensions in Prussia.

Displeasure at the Consideration with which Napoleon is Treated.

Territorial Aggrandizement and Military Strength Not the Best Guarantees of Peace.

Prussians Leisurely Marching on Paris.

Their Advance Reported at Soissons.

A MINE EXPLODED AT LAON.

Barricades being Prepared at Paris.

Formidable Republican Demonstrations in England.

Protests Against Monarchy at Home and Abroad.

The Queen's Name Received with Storms of Hisses.

Three Groans Given for the Prince of Wales.

The United States Government Protests Against the Continuance of the War.

ENGLAND.

The United States Protesting Against the Continuance of the War.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, September 11.—The London journals of to-morrow will surely belie the really formidable popular demonstrations which took place here to-day in favor of the French Republic, and against monarchy at home and abroad.

These demonstrations were two in number—one in Hyde Park and one in St. James Hall. At the meeting in Hyde Park Professor Beesly made a speech, vigorously denouncing the imbecility of the British government, and charging it upon the Queen by name that she was encouraging the King of Prussia to march on Paris for the purpose of destroying the newborn French Republic. What the freemen of America recognize and applaud, said Professor Beesly, the aristocracy of England support—A Queen who deserts her post to stifle and suppress. The name of the Queen was received with a tempest of hisses. When these subsided a voice in the crowd called out, "three groans for the Prince of Wales." The response was universal and passionate. The aspect of the crowd at the time was really appalling. In the meeting at St. James Hall, which was composed largely of a better class than the gathering in Hyde Park, strong resolutions were adopted, denouncing the inconsistency of the Prussian advance upon Paris with the solemn proclamation of the Crown Prince in August that Prussia made war not upon the French people but upon the Emperor Napoleon. Prof. Beesly spoke, saying that England desired no dismemberment of France; that if the English Government were honest, it would be so at once, and plainly say to the King of Prussia: The Government of England has not recognized the Republic in France, but the day was at hand when the French Republic would be called to recognize a republic in England. Odger read at this meeting an address from the Democrats of London to the French Republic, which was adopted. The feeling in this city against the government and Royal family is extremely bitter and not only among the avowedly democratic classes, but throughout the ranks of society. The impression made by the *Times*, and other papers of the same standing, that the foreign policy of the Government has been dictated by the personal prejudices of the Queen and the interests of her family, has produced a most dangerous and general indignation.

The Gasworks of Paris Likely to Fall Into the Hands of the Prussians.

LONDON, September 10.—The gasworks of Paris, located outside the defenses, are likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, and a reign of mob and terrorism therefore impends. The attitude of England is unfavorably regarded on the continent.

Night Session of the Government—Minister Washburne to Leave With the Government.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 10.—A letter dated Paris 9th says the night session of the Government lasted until six in the morning. A proposition was offered to call an Institutional Convention, so as to impart terrored authority to the Government. The Ministers divided on the question, five voting for the convention and five against it, and according to French Parliamentary law the tie vote decided the question in the affirmative. The members opposed to the convention were Gambetta, Pellatan, Ferry and Rochefort. It is believed the Ministry will control the elections in their own favor, having the army machinery in their hands. It is impossible to obtain a fair election."

The Democratic societies meet nightly and are endeavoring to organize. They are forming Committees in Paris and throughout the country. Their object is to obtain power enough to carry out their supreme views. The effect of these meetings are already manifest by the indications of the determinations of the ministry to place restrictions on the liberty of opinion. The secret police are tracking these meetings and some parties who attend them have been warned, under pretense of political intrigues, that they are calculated to impair the national defense.

Lord Lyons left Paris yesterday. Mr. Washburne leaves with the government in a day or two.

Barricades Being Prepared in Paris.

There is every indication now that Paris will make a terrible resistance, though many still believe the contrary. General Trochu declares if the Prussians take the city, the loss to them will be immense. Barricades are being prepared in the streets and if the forts are taken and remparts carried by assault, the fighting in the streets will be desperate.

Jules Favre to-day declared his grounds for stating that Austria would immediately aid France, if Prussia insists upon dismemberment. Water was let into the ditches of the Remparts yesterday. Last night there were rumors of the breaking out of disturbances, and two battalions of the National Garde are held in readiness for action at the Hotel de Ville.

Minor Items.

Charette, commanding the remnant of the foreign force at Rome, threatens to resist the Italians to the end.

The journals of Havre and Lyons demand that greater measures of defense be adopted, as they fear they may be attacked. At Lyons earth works have been thrown up, and it is proposed to cut the bridges.

Two Generals, Felix and Ballamar, who refused to sign capitulation at Sedan, escaped through the Prussian lines. The latter has just been appointed commander at St. Denis.

A proclamation, issued to-day by the Mayor of Paris, requests the people to prepare their houses so as to extinguish fires quickly; also, that the persons charged with the sanitary care of the city may have easy access to the dwellings.

The *Moniteur* announces that the bombardment on Strasbourg has begun.

The Paris press complain bitterly of the compassionate tone of the London journals.

Emile Girardin announces that he will publish a new journal outside of Paris.

Most of the Paris journals now publish articles without the signature of the writer.

Eugenie and the Prince Imperial.

LONDON, September 10.—The Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial remain secluded at Hastings.

Precautionary Measures to Prevent the Escape of the Pope from Rome.

LONDON, September 10.—Ollozaga is attempting vainly to mediate, as he insists on the integrity of French soil.

It is said precautions have been taken by Victor Emanuel so perfect that the Pope cannot escape from Rome.

The Siege of Strasbourg—Terrible Suffering of the Inhabitants—An Immediate Surrender Predicted.

STRASBURG, September 8, *via* LONDON, September 10.—The siege of Strasburg continues with great vigor, and the Prussians are making the greatest efforts to secure its reduction. 4,000 Baden troops are working day and night in the third line of trenches, quite near the city, and under constant fire from the defenses. Over 2,000 citizens have been killed. The scream of the shells can be heard five miles. The beautiful Cathedral has been partly destroyed. There are now over five hundred cannon bearing on the citadel, and 40,000 Baden troops are ready to enter as soon as the walls are broken. Over 20,000 refugees are within the walls, suffering all the terrors of the bombardment.

The fortifications are slowly burning. The Germans captured have their heads cut off and stuck on poles. Hundreds of the Germans expelled have been killed between the fires of the two parties; The city is in flames at twenty different places, and the rabble are pillaging the houses and making destruction of everything they can lay hold of. There are daily thunder storms and the Rhine has risen, driving the inhabitants from the cellars. The people are fighting for places in the sewers to escape destruction from the shells poured by hundreds into the streets. Six hundred citizens have been buried by the falling buildings. Every night the horizon is lurid for miles, like a mimic sunset with the blaze of the Baden batteries. Horse flesh is the only meat to be obtained, and the inhabitants are on the verge of starvation. Awful scenes are witnessed. Many citizens are killed in bed, and the commander shoots at once all who talk of surrender. There is nothing slightly, as to demanding the surrender of the city, which has not fired a gun since the 6th. It is under fire from three sides. The sluices which furnished the city with water are destroyed, thereby adding to the sufferings of the people. It is known that 200,000 Chassepots are stored in Strasburg. An immediate surrender is predicted. There are only 7,000 regular troops in the city.

The Prussian Advance Reported at Soissons.

LONDON, September 10.—The Prussian advance was reported at Soissons, on the Aisne, last night. It is said the Prussians hold Epernay and Chateau Thierry. Four thousand Prussians passed Vitry de Francaise yesterday.

Bavaria Negotiating for Admission into the North German Confederation.

LONDON, September 10.—The Bavarian Government is negotiating for admission into the North German Confederation Stragglers from the armies are still pilfering on the Belgian Frontier.

King William Resolved to Ignore the Revolutionary Government.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 10.—Information received at the Prussian Embassy in London, makes it certain that King William has resolved to ignore the revolutionary government at Paris as destitute of all shadow of authority, and in the event of occupying Paris he will treat only with the officials recognized by Emperor Napoleon.

The Pope Preparing to Leave Rome.

LONDON, September 11.—Advices from Rome represent that the Pope is making preparation to get a transfer of the Italian Government to Rome. It is reported that he will retire to the Conte Caserotello as soon as the Italians approach the city.

Meeting of the Empress and Prince Imperial at Hastings—The Empress Ill.

LONDON, September 10.—At nine o'clock Thursday night M. DeLesseps, who was not recognized at the time, walked into the Marine Hotel at Hastings, and inquired for the Prince Imperial. M. Dupre, brother of the Prince, was summoned. After a brief conversation the gentlemen left the house, but soon returned with the Empress and sister of royalty. One of these was the Empress Eugenie. The Empress felt so strong that she was suffered to see the Prince without notice or preparation. The scene at the meeting of mother and child was indescribable. The next day the Empress was ill. Dr. Blackstone and a surgeon were summoned to her. It is a remarkable coincidence that these medical gentlemen are the same who prescribed for Louis Phillippe on his landing at Hastings, twenty-two years ago.

Russia and the Republic of France—Cold Comfort.

LONDON, September 11.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, official organ, says the French democracy cannot have France. While the effects of its rule must be disastrous, its ideas of solidity are utopian. France glories in the Republic as she once gloried in the Empire, but let the experiment be made by persons not

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

IT is desirable that the question whether MACMAHON is dead or alive should be settled. The latest report kindly permits him to live, but what the next will do with him is uncertain. That he was wounded at or near Sedan is probable, and perhaps on that a compromise may be effected. Meanwhile reams have been consumed in writing obituaries which if the great warrior should live a score of years he would be unable to read.

IN their desperation the office holders' clique last week put afloat a report that DAVID A. KIRK, Esq., had abandoned the Reform Movement, with which he has been conspicuous from the beginning. It is enough to say that the report is without foundation in truth. Mr. KIRK will, in due time, give the clique abundant reason to know where he stands. The truth is, they have grown desperate, and are resorting to all manner of false reports to sustain their failing cause. Disintegration is going on in their ranks. Each day increases the number of those who were at first passive but now side with the Reform Movement. The so-called "Regular" ticket is doomed.

THE Twenty-third Congressional Conferees, after taking sixty-one ballots on Saturday, in all of which PHELPS, of Armstrong, MCJUNKIN, of Butler, and GRAHAM, of Allegheny, received an equal number, adjourned till to-day. The rumor is that it has been "set up" to nominate GRAHAM. While insisting on the second term principle as just to NEGLEY in the Twenty-first district, the principle is repudiated in the Twenty-third. It will be easier to do this sort of thing at the meeting of the Conferees than to succeed when the question comes to be tried before the people. What will convince a single delegate will not go a great ways in influencing the voters. Should the "set up" arrangement be put through, its character will be too palpable to render its success in the district possible.

DURING the seventeen months General GRANT has been President he has reduced the public debt at the rate of more than nine millions a month, or a grand total of $156,184,784. Into every branch of the public service his aim has been to introduce honesty and economy. Thieves and Jobbers have been expelled from positions into which under Johnson they had wormed themselves. As President he has been a Reformer, and in this respect he has set the people an example they may safely follow in the management of their affairs. Wherever they shall so far imitate it as to expel Jobbers, professional office holders and Rings generally from the management of their affairs they will have rendered valuable assistance to the head of the nation and secure for themselves incalculated benefits. The Reformers here are acting strictly in the spirit of Gen. GRANT's policy. They seek to place the offices in the hands of capable and upright men. They ask for higher qualifications than experience in running political conventions, unscrupulousness in securing jobs through special legislation and a settled purpose to live off the taxpayers. Reduction of the taxes is a conspicuous feature of Gen. GRANT's policy, and the key note of the Reformers, as it is the object which enlists the active support of the people, cutting down extraordinary expenses, discontinuing useless offices, is likewise a cardinal principal with General GRANT. In this the Reformers are following closely in his footsteps. In fact, there is not an item in the Reform Platform that is not rigorously consistent with General Grant's rule of action and the policy of his administration; and the Republicans of Allegheny, who gave him an unequaled majority, will signify their approval of him and his policy by giving a warm and successful support to the Reform movement.

THE REPUBLIC—ITS EFFECT ON FRANCE.

In a very few days something decisive must take place in the great European conflict. We do not, however, mean something necessarily conclusive. Just at present the chief interest of spectators rests upon the prospective arrival of the Germans before Paris, and upon the action of the belligerents with reference to the French capital. As to the latter opinions differ. Certainly the most obvious interpretation of the language used by the Provisional Government implies their resolution to defend the city to the last and either to succeed or to perish in its ruins. On the other hand, such determination may have been expressed as being both becoming and expedient under the circumstances of the situation, though the Government may have intended earnestly to use all the appropriate means in their power to secure peace. To every person who had taken pains to become acquainted with the real character of the conflict, it was at once obvious that the difficulties of the French position had been indefinitely increased by their internal political revolution, unless the new Government was prepared to disavow the act of its predecessor in declaring war, and was also ready formally and fully to renounce all purpose of prosecuting it. But the nation was not prepared for anything of the kind. It is truly a national war. The Empire was flung off because it had failed to secure victory; the republic was proclaimed as the first and obvious alternative, and because a revival of the martial fervor of 1792 was hoped for. It seemed certain that the Germans would not recognize it as the representative of the nation, and it is reported that they have refused to do so. Then, again, the fears and jealousy of all the European courts, excited by German success and the prospect of the dismemberment of France, are countervailed by the dread of the prevalence of democratic ideas which the proclamation of a republic in France has produced. If no revolution had taken place, it is certain that Russia, Austria, England and Italy would have exerted all their influence against the degradation of France. How far these powers would have gone in the matter it is impossible to say, but that the interposition would have been earnest and energetic, no well informed person doubts. It is also certain that it would have had great weight. Though mighty and flushed with victory, United Germany could not afford to take up a war with united Europe so soon after subjugating France—and she would at any time undoubtedly yield much rather than do anything of the sort. In fact, the Prussian military system to which the German triumph has beendue and whichsuspends everything else to attend to war for the time, makes prolonged hostilities impossible. Germany would certainly have paid becoming deference to the representations of neighboring States concerned for the balance of power, and it surely seems to be regretted that anything has come to pass in France that may tend to render her neighbors either indifferent to her humiliation orafraid for their own sakes to become her advocates with the conqueror. The sympathy which she has acquired in the United States by becoming a republic is of little or no practical account, as our traditional policy of non interference with European affairs, and our distance from the scene of action combine to make our advocacy of little weight. In writting thus we do not assume that the Germans are likely to outrage the sensibilities of the world by the severity of the conditions of peace to be exacted by them. Far from it; we fully believe that they are likely to be as moderate as any other people would be under the circumstances.

But the tender mercies of a victor are apt to be cruel, especially if he feels that he has borne many years of provocation before beginning to fight, that he has been unjustly assailed, and in the course of the battle has been wounded in his best interests and affections. Under such circumstances it is well for humanity and well for the conqueror himself that he should not be left entirely to his own judgment and feelings without caution or remonstrance to fix the terms upon which he agrees to forgive his enemy. This is desirable in the case of individuals, and of course much more desirable in the case of nations, where millions of innocent persons are involved who had no real part either in the provocation or in the conflict.

Nor in thus writing do we forget American sympathy with republicanism everywhere. To hear of the establishment of a republic in France under favorable auspices, still more to learn that the people prosper under republican institutions could not fail to be a source of pride and gratification to all American hearts. Should the republic inaugurated a few days ago prove the means of extricating the nation from its perilous condition with honor, there would be hardly any limits to American exultation. We cannot, however, help fearing that the result will be different, especially if the republic persistently continues the war in the spirit in which it was begun. The banner cannot change the character of the war. But there is a contingency in which the French republic cannot fail to command the sympathy of all Americans and we should suppose the respect of the world. Should King WILLIAM not only refuse to treat with the present provisional government, but also refuse to grant an armistice of sufficient duration to enable it to ascertain whether it really represents the nation, the procedure would certainly appear harsh. If, as seems likely, he persists in recognizing as negotiators only persons recognized by the late Emperor, the position of the French nation will be a truly strange one.

A QUESTION FOR PECKSNIFF.

The organ is down at last on WALTON for what it calls "his undue energy in seeking to rob the public Treasury, or in other words, to take from the people the enormous sum of nine millions and a half of dollars under the guise of State improvement, which meant the enrichment of those in the Railroad Ring by the total depletion of the Sinking Fund," and asks whether the people will be so blind to their own interests as taxpayers as to clothe him again with the office he has so wantonly abused and the trust he has so openly violated?

These be *brave* words certainly, after its own solemn indorsement of a ticket containing the names of two or three individuals (viz.: TAYLOR, HUMPHREYS and GRAHAM) who are precisely in the same category. But what will the people say of the honesty or good faith of a newspaper, or a Convention which, holding these opinions in relation to the bill in question, have still the audacity to present for reelection a set of candidates who are in equal guilt? Does it propose to continue its support of these gentlemen in the face of such a declaration, or is it the purpose of the organ to *knock* the half of its own ticket by smiting them through the sides of WALTON?

But it inquires further: "Why was it that a week before this infamous scheme was introduced, its friends had a resolution passed for a session of the Lower House on Wednesday night of the following week? How was it that on the same day this night session was to be held, the trap was sprung in the Senate and the bill whipped through that body under a suspension of the rules, and how was it that it appeared in the House already transcribed for immediate passage on the same night? Is it usual to have so much rapidity of action on bills of such magnitude and so much importance to the tax-payers of the State? Is this fair transaction, why so much uneasiness, and why insist that it should pass both Houses on the same day? These are plain questions, and might be readily answered."

Exactly so; and the organ can get the answer no doubt by a private appeal to GRAHAM. Nobody obviously could know as much about this matter as the Chief Engineer himself. He it was who "sprung the trap in the Senate." He it was who "whipped the bill through" by moving and supporting the "suspension of the rule"—not having sense enough, old a rat as he unquestionally is, to keep his own sleek and oily tongue out of the way of the trap fall. All this is well known to the organ itself. But if it is desirous to know—and that is the true import of its question—why he did these things it had better perhaps inquire of some of the Railroad companies who were so largely interested in the bill, as to be in a condition to understand the machinery by which it was propelled. The Senate *Conductor* would no doubt smooth his locks, lay his hands upon his heart, lift his eyes to heaven and exclaim in the most orthodox and impressive unction, that he did it all "for the good of the State." Nay, has he not told us already that it was *to save the time of the people*—that seeing that the Senate was bent on going to the devil at any rate, he thought it better to give the thing a kick *a parte post*, and send it out of the Chamber to speed like a foot ball across the Rotunda? It is impossible, of course, that WALTON, who was a member of the House, could know the whole history before of the doings of the Senate, and we are rather surprised that these questions should be put to him when GRAHAM himself is about, and has so much of the confidence of the organ as to have warranted it in withholding, as it has itself informed us, his letter of declination. It would be just as reasonable to ask him to account for sundry other votes of this famous statesman, which have never yet been satisfactorily explained, in the course of his *self sacrificing* legislative career.

We demand, however, of the organ whether it will dare present to its readers the record of Mr. GRAHAM's acts and votes on the very points to which it has called their attention as constituting the clearest evidences of fraud! If it will do this only, they will scarcely think it worth while to inquire *why* he betrayed his trust, and whether it was the result of *ignorance*—as he and his organ put it—or of dishonesty.

THE latest insult of the Ring to the Republican party and the respect of the community for honesty, is the claim which they set up for being the peculiar supporters of General GRANT. Is there anything in the character of General GRANT that renders it at all probable that were he a voter in Allegheny county he would not be opposed to a Ring which jobs out the offices, plunders the public treasury, and lives off the community? We assert without fear of contradiction that the sympathies of General GRANT are wholly with the objects of the Reformers. We might assume with safety that were he an actor in our politics he would be with the Reformers, as his earliest and warmest supporters and truest friends are. Gen. GRANT is at all times and in all places opposed to professional office seekers. He despises demagogues and tricksters. He loves honesty, enforces economy, and has no sympathy with leaders whose standard of patriotism is the spoils of office. The labor of his administration has been to correct the class of evils to which the Reformers stand opposed. He is a true Reformer, and the Reformers are his disinterested and most valuable supporters. Were General GRANT to speak it would be in words of approval and encouragement. The attempt of the Jobbers in office and contracts to hide behind his great name is the desperate shift of a faction for whom General GRANT can have no sympathy. The Republicans will resent in a manner that will become the Banner County this attempt to blacken the name of General GRANT by coupling it with a corrupt and desperate Ring.

A ST. DOMINGO letter says: "The question of annexation to the United States is still discussed here with much interest. The anxiety of the Dominicans to see the project consummated is as great as ever—perhaps greater, a consequence of the disappointment they have experienced—and the hope is cherished that by the next meeting of Congress many of the members who opposed annexation will have become friendly to the measure, as a consequence of having had opportunity of acquainting themselves more fully with the real merits of the case.

GEN. SCHENCK will this week enter on an active canvass of his district. He will receive the united and cordial support of his party and we expect to record his election.

PROMISES OF AMENDMENT.

We learn from the organ that the new Executive Committee of the Managers is endeavoring to make up for the short comings of their conventions by *demanding* (yes that is the word!) a positive pledge from each and every one of their candidates that he will *indorse, abide by and sustain* in every particular the *letter and the spirit* of the resolutions set forth and adopted by the aforesaid conventions.

It would seem then notwithstanding the reiterated assertions of the organ that we have been making an impression on their fears, by contrasting their acts with their professions, and showing that some of their nominations were in direct conflict with the principles which they found it necessary to declare and refused to instruct upon.

The organ very naturally does not relish this reproof, but although still insisting, in excuse for its Conventions, of course, that any pledge is entirely unnecessary, submits with the remark that it "still believes the *supplementary* action was wise" because "it *reassures* the people that the platform did really mean something more than idle words thrown out to catch votes."

The Convention thus, by its own confession, did want to be *supplemented* and the people "reassured." We thought as much, and said so in the beginning. We doubt, however, whether these *afterthoughts*, resulting only from a conviction of exposure, will mend so bad a job. Protestations and promises of amendment, under the lash, are, as everybody knows, very worthless and soon forgotten. The people will judge the ticket as it came out of the hands of its *putative* fathers, and not upon the new and supposed *regenerative* baptism of its Committee.

Or all that has been said upon the woman's rights question, nothing is more interesting for its source or itself, than an address recently made before the English Woman's Suffrage Association. The speaker was Baboo Keanub Chunder Sen, the leader of the new monotheistic religious movement among the Hindoos. The fact was first noted that in earlier days the women of India moved freely with men in society; were educated and evinced great interest in mathematics and science generally, disputing thereon with the men; they even chose their own husbands, and enjoyed a freedom of action which would now scarcely be allowed in England. That now they are degraded and do not rise is due to lack of enlightenment. The Indian scriptures enjoin good treatment of wives upon husbands, command female education and forbid children's marriages, all being things now transgressed in. Yet with all her present oppression the Hindoo woman does not lack in the best qualities of woman's nature and in all excellencies will compare with the women of other lands. While knowledge is needed to improve her condition, yet Baboo says he has always been foremost in protesting against the demoralization of India by importing English customs, for customs and national characteristics must grow, and cannot be formed upon a people. Much has been done in improving the condition of the women of India by Miss Carpenter, and more like her will find a noble work in striving to imitate her example. As to woman's rights, in the shape the question is now agitated, the Hindoos have little to do. They believe that with them, as in England, what the Convention makes a woman able to do, she will do. In the language of Baboo: "I do not see why they should be excluded from positions which they are entitled to, and which they are fitted to occupy. If they are not fit, they ought not to occupy them; but if they are fit, then let their fitness be held up and vindicated and declared throughout the length and breadth of the land."

"UNLESS the Board of Trade are willing to see the grain trade of this city depart forever, and the general trade of business suffer in its way by the continuance of frauds and abuses, they will cut away the root of the evil by abolishing the grain inspection system." Such is the statement of the Chicago *Tribune*, and it is stronger against Chicago than anything ever spoken by an outsider. The case is this: A country merchant consigns grain to a Chicago dealer, but on arriving at the city the wheat must submit to a classification by the Board of Trade inspector, who ranks it as he chooses, the only appeal being to a committee. The grain may be new crop, but if the inspector calls it old, it must go as old. It may be sound, but if he posts it as heated, why heated it must be considered and sold at sixteen cents per bushel less than sound grain of the same grade. To accommodate the elevator men it must tarry in the elevator twenty days at extra charge and in the place the owner gets the certificate of inspection of so many thousand bushels of such grade. These certificates it is that are bulled and beared in the Chicago market, and as they often change hands cause the amount of transactions in grain greatly to exceed the amount of grain handled. When the twenty days are up and the man calls for his grain, he does not get the same that he put in, that has gone long before, but of whatever is then in the elevator, and if it is inferior to it he still has to suffer the loss. If grain is posted as hot, the holder must take hot grain, or sell his receipts at sixteen cents loss. Yet grain thus posted has been sent to Milwaukee, found to be sound, and sold at an advance. Such has been declared as but when little hot grain could be found in them. In view of these things, the *Tribune* says: "A shipper of grain to Chicago virtually loses his property when he put it on board the cars." While the rest of the world will wonder if the Board of Trade built up upon Chicago's greatest interest, and ostensibly controlled by her leading men, so oppressive and unjust, what must be considered honesty and fair dealing in that city?

A great impetus will be given to the growth of the Pacific Coast, by a number of the leading capitalists of New York, who are said to have associated themselves with capitalists in Frankfort, Amsterdam, The Hague, and London, for the purpose of buying all the lands included in the grants to the Oregon Central Railroad—about 4,750,000 acres, and the Oregon branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, covering about 3,000,000 more. Immigration from Europe on a large scale to be brought out and settlers will soon occupy the lands which will thus change hands, and which are of excellent quality, and chiefly timber, being located along the line of the railroad. The price paid amounts to about $10,000,000, which will furnish ready money at once to the built ers of the road. The purchasers calculate a round profit, as the bulk of the land will resell immediately, at from three dollars to five dollars per acre.

THE Clyde is the name of an iron steamer built at Dubuque, Iowa, by Rouse & Dean. She is 96 feet long, 18 feet beam, 3 feet hold, draws 12 inches water, has two 30-inch boilers 12 feet long, cylinders 9 by 18, and has 75-horse power. She is intended for towing, or rather driving, lumber rafts down the tributaries of the Mississippi and the river itself to the lumber marts at Dubuque, Clinton and below. The same builders have received propositions from responsible parties in New Orleans for the immediate construction of two large iron steamers, and he had no doubt that their keels would soon be visible. A marine railway is to be constructed at Dubuque for this class of boats. Is it not time for Pittsburgh to wake up on this subject?

JUDGE BEDFORD in his address to the Grand Jury at the opening of the General Sessions in New York, made the following eloquent appeal:

"Gentlemen, in these days of lawlessness do your duty, raise your all-powerful arm in the great hour of law and order against crime and criminals; strike the blows which will forever cause to surrender, and then it must follow, as the night the day, that criminals will disappear like frost before the midday sun. In doing this you will prove to the law-abiding citizens of this great metropolis that in the hour of peril, when dangers threaten life, liberty and property, a brave Grand Jury is, indeed, the bulwark of society."

By a slight change of the language it could be employed to set forth with equal force the duty of voters here in the contest which is being waged against political Rings, Jobbery, Extravagance, and political demoralization generally.

THE New York Republican State Convention adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the United States of America send congratulations to the United States of Germany, and heartily join with our German brethren in rejoicing at the righteous victories of the Fatherland, and fondly trust that the brave people who have given a republic to France may soon establish free institutions in their own country.

Resolved, That we have, with unmingled joy, a new republic of France, and the overthrow of the imperial rule and the swift destruction of usurper's claim to dynastic power.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the people of Cuba in their struggle for liberty against a despotic government, in whose administration they have no share.

THE Seventeenth Ohio Congressional District is likely to exhibit a double fight against the present member, the Hon. J. A. Ambler, whose majority two years ago was 3,393. The workingmen, at least those of Canton, have invited Col. E. Ball, President of the World Mower and Reaper Works, to be their candidate for Congress, which he agrees to do. His letter of acceptance sets forth his platform, of which the Ohio *Statesman* says: "There is a great deal of Democracy and precious little Radicalism in this platform."

IN taking from one county the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Republicans of Eastern York successfully defied the "shrieks of locality." Kings is the county that has the honor of furnishing both candidates, and no objection appears to be made either now that the ticket has been done. The convention went on the principle of taking a good man wherever you can find him, a principle which we think is too little in practice.

The Spring Trade.

A New York letter says: Though the European war is undoubtedly exercising an unfavorable influence on the fall trade, yet there are indications of a busy time among the merchants during the remainder of the month. The tone of the jobbers' houses have thrown employees at work till midnight, many of them executing orders for the South and West. The New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, and Virginia steamships are receiving an unusual freight as they can find room for; while all the railroads leading in the same direction have their carrying capacity fully tested, even at the advanced rates which have recently gone into operation. This activity is not confined to dry goods. The hardware, boot and shoe dealers, and the grocers largely participate. The produce and provision trade, perhaps, feel the effects of the war most directly. The orders from the French Government, which came in at the outset, have all been filled, with no present probability of a renewed demand, even at the ruling low prices.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is stated that the cabin passenger travel on the Pacific Mail Company's line from San Francisco to China and Japan has more than doubled since the opening of the railroad to the Pacific, and that the number of cabin passengers from San Francisco is increasing, and the business of the Company is prosperous.

Notwithstanding the report that MACMAHON is not dead, the Irish Societies in New York propose to have a funeral procession, the idea having been started under the belief that he was dead. Things had gone too far to be stopped, and so the obsequies are to come off, be the Marshal dead or alive.

Says the New York *Herald*: "If any mediation on the part of foreign Governments can avail to save France from further suffering, let it be understood that the Government and people of the United States unite most sincerely in the objects of that mediation. King William could perform no more graceful, and perhaps no more wiser act than to extend such offers of peace as the French Republic can and ought to accept."

Switzerland is suffering immensely under the present war. She has no coal mines, and procured her coal from Germany. But coal, grain and a good many other necessaries of life have been declared contraband of war by the South German governments, and are not suffered to pass the border. In consequence, all factories in Switzerland have been compelled to suspend operations.

The New York Elevated Railroad is not a failure. It was kept running two months, rather by way of experiment than for profit; and during that time carried twenty thousand passengers, though only two cars were on the track. The experiment did not pay in money, but it paid in turning conviction of the fact that the road is thoroughly practicable. The company will soon put on ten new cars, and extend the line to the Central Park.

One of the first acts of the new French administration was to abolish the censorship of the press. Foreign journals will no longer be stopped at the frontier, and the freedom of the press at home will be absolute. The prompt removal of all restrictions upon journalistic opinion and discussion furnishes one the best possible evidences of the wisdom of the Ministry and its comprehension of the demands of the crisis.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal of New York is dried up, and 900 boats and 5,000 men are thrown out of employment by the sudden close of navigation.

The work of education among the Southern blacks is making encouraging progress. During the past six months 2,077 schools have been in operation in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau with an average daily attendance of 89,502 scholars. The freedmen own 506 school buildings, and have sustained 149 schools wholly and 831 in part. The expenses of the Bureau for educational purposes during the six months have been $286,339, while the expenses met by the freedmen themselves, or by the benevolent societies of the North, have been $217,583, showing that for every dollar spent by the nation another dollar has been spent by private individuals. There have also been 1,562 Sabbath Schools among the blacks, with 6,007 teachers and 23,250 scholars. The Bureau is now winding up its educational work, Congress having provided no funds for its further continuance.

The Paris *Figaro* relates the incident of the application of an old woman eighty years of age, who begged to be allowed to go out as a vivandiere. She had been out in the same capacity in the Russian campaign, where she was wounded three times, and was also at Waterloo.

The theaters of Paris, we are told, are all closed. Even in the worst days of the French Revolution such an event was never known to happen. It was a favorite practice with Marat to show himself, night after night at the theater, that the people might see and cheer him. On the night after the surrender of Paris to the allies, every place of amusement in the capital was crowded. Now it is all changed, and republican France is indeed in earnest.

We imported from France last year about $35,000,000 worth of goods, and from the North German confederation $25,250,000. We exported to France $48,800,000 of our products, and to the German confederation $41,250,000. In 1869 the German emigrants numbered 121,940, and since 1854 over 800,000—all of them bringing more or less means with them. Experts say that $100 is a moderate average for the amount of money each emigrant brings over. This would give $12,000,000 per annum in specie from this source.

In other respects the season at Long Branch has been notable. Races have been largely patronized, especially by the classes who make money by them. Gambling has increased fearfully. Chamberlain's gambling house, near West End hotel, is as well known in Long Branch as Morrissey's is at Saratoga. Altogether, Long Branch has become a very expensive, flashy, showy and bad place; and, if rumor be correct, several of the leading families who have their summer residences, intend deserting the place next summer unless the 'fast' features of the present season be somewhat subdued.

The advisability of burning the dead bodies on the field of battle is being argued in Paris, and several suggestions have been made for turning slaughtered soldiers to some profitable account, rather than permit their remains to taint the air and breed pestilence. One savant reminds his audience that, after experiments made in India, it was found that one deceased hero produced 200 cubic metres of excellent gas.

PERSONAL.

The German caricatures on the war always call the Emperor Napoleon, "Nix."

The Boston *Advertiser* denies that Charles Dickens's daughter wrote the book *Aunt Margaret's Trouble*, and declares that there is the best authority for saying that the daughter of Mr. Dickens never wrote anything for publication, and that *Aunt Margaret's Trouble* and the other books attributed to her are the work of another are the works of Mrs. T. A. Trollope, the wife of one of that well-known novel-writing family residing in Paris.

The new Minister of France to the United States, Alexandre-Auguste Ledru Rollin was the son of a distinguished physician, Jacques Phillippe Ledru; and grandson of another celebrated physician, Nicolas-Paillippe Ledru, professor of medicine in the days of Louis XV. Alexandre-Auguste Ledru was born in Paris, February 2, 1807. To his name was added that of his maternal grandmother, Rollin. He enjoyed the very best advantages of education, attended a course of law lectures and graduated with distinction. He first made himself famous as an active agitator in 1841, and in consequent upon the insurrection of June, 1848, which for political purposes in 1849 added greatly to his popularity among the opponents of the government, and caused him to be retained by many of the political, press and political offenders of that period, whom the government thought proper to prosecute. He also became editor of a celebrated law journal, *Journal du Palais*, in 1847, and edited and published several other important law works in subsequent years. In 1841 he was elected deputy, by a nearly unanimous vote by the electors of the department of Sarthe, by place of Garnier-Pages, and from that time continued to oppose with speeches and through the press all royal and imperial governments, and he finally compromised his safety by an attempt at actual insurrection in June, 1849, and was consequently compelled to flee for his life; and since that time he has been an exile in France, chiefly in England, until the late revolution threw wide open the doors to all the republican refugees.

The New York *Herald* thinks that with the conclusion of a treaty of peace between France and Germany, the Emperor will doubtless be given his liberty, and in all probability will establish his residence with his family in England. Powerless to do any further mischief, he will not be held as a prisoner by the great powers as was his uncle, first at Elba and then at St. Helens; but with a settlement with France we expect he will be released, "with all the world before him where to choose," and that from his *entente cordiale* with England he will there, like Louis Philippe, pass the term of his exile troubling the world no more.

Upon the death of Trochu's father, some years ago, he became entitled, under the French law of succession, to a moiety of the small patrimonial estate in Brittany, which was to be divided between him and his brother. This brother had eleven children; the General had none. He simply remarked that his brother needed the property more than he did, and relinquished his share of it. Not long afterwards his brother likewise died. Upon this occurrence the General declared that, having no family of his own, he was the better able to provide for those whom Providence had bestowed upon him. He adopted his eleven children, and although keeping his carriage, reduced his own domestic expenditure, and assumed with cheerfulness the duty of providing the whole of his late brother's family and household.

The *Yale Courant* says: It may not be generally known that the Crown Prince of Prussia is a Yale man as to his English education. Professor Thacher of Yale, so widely known as Englishman in Latin and so equally identified with all that is Yale, while studying in Germany, was the English tutor to the Crown Prince, and taught him what he knows of the English language.

Dr. Strauss has written a letter to M. E. Renan on the characteristics of Germany, which is translated in the German nations. It appears in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. M. Renan had congratulated Dr. Strauss on his "Voltaire," and Dr. Strauss says he wrote his sketch of Voltaire's life in the hope of uniting the two nations more closely by the bonds of friendship; he regrets that his attempt has proved so unsuccessful.

Among those who have been killed during the present campaign is Colonel von Erckert, who was supposed to have been mortally wounded at Koniggratz, and dragged from under a horse for burial, but the mistake was mentioned by the King as mortally wounded in his telegram to the Queen informing her of his victory at Koniggratz. When Colonel von Erckert recovered from his wounds he was promoted from his rank as Major of the Second regiment of Guards, and appointed Adjutant to the Prince Frederick Charles. Afterwards he became Colonel of the Destinies of the Guards, at whose head he received his death wound.

MACMAHON has not been less remarkable for his personal *bonhommie* than for his brilliant bravery. After Magenta, when he made his triumphal entrance into Milan, a charming little girl of six years tendered him a bouquet. He leaned down to take it and bent his nodding plume over the baby to kiss her. "I should like to ride with you," said the little girl. "So you shall then, my pet," and so saying he sat her before him on his charger, and the noble animal, proud of his double burden, stepped dainty through the city along the road to the cathedral.

Nathan Lord, D. D., for many years President of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, died at Montpelier, Vermont, on Friday. Dr. Lord was a fine classical scholar, gymnast at Amherst, New Hampshire, until his promotion to the presidency of Dartmouth, that he held for more years than any other college head in the country. He was a man of great attainments, and of no mean order of intellect.

IT is peculiarly a French fret that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was dethroned by the vote of 135 members for, to only 15 against, the *decheance*, in a body in which the Opposition could never count more than 40 votes previous to the war. At least 150 professed Bonapartists, elected on the issue of sustaining the Emperor, voted in favor of the decree of forfeiture.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democratic conferees of the Twentieth Congressional District met in Franklin and nominated Samuel Griffith, of Mercer county, as the Democratic candidate for member of the Forty-second Congress.

The North East (Erie county) *Star* charges that many of the names on the call to M. B. Lowry to run as an independent candidate for Congress, belong to boys, Democrats and dead men.

The Democratic Congressional Conferees met on Thursday and nominated Henry Sherwood, of Tioga county, for Congress from the Eighteenth Congressional District. The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: Aside from his politics Mr. Sherwood is highly esteemed in Tioga county, and he is probably the strongest nomination his party could make to lead the "forlorn hope" in that county.

The Democrats of Chester county held their annual county meeting on Wednesday last, and nominated J. Henry Askins, Esq., of Delaware county for Congress; Benjamin W. Jones for Senator; Samuel Kreamer, Samuel Greenwood and Thomas Phillips for the Legislature; Charles Moore, Commissioner; George March, Poor Director; Septimus E. Nevin, Auditor; and J. A. McCaughy, Jury Commissioner.

A special dispatch from Washington to a Democratic journal says: Secretary Cox has succumbed to political pressure. Some time ago he was praised all over the country for the firm stand he took in refusing to allow the clerks in his department to be forced into the payment of assessments for political purposes. It was a step in the right direction, and a good reform; but unfortunately he has not been able to hold out. The demands for money, especially for the Pennsylvania campaign has been too great, and to-day he agreed that the Pennsylvania committee should be allowed to collect money from his clerks. He adds that the subscription must be voluntary, but every clerk will understand that a failure to contribute will make him a marked man, and he will therefore feel compelled to contribute.

WITHIN less than a fortnight, says the New York *Mail*, we shall enjoy the opening of both the dramatic and musical season by two of the most distinguished artists of the old world. We mean, of course, Mlle. Nilsson and Madame Seebach, both of whom are now on their way here, and both of whom begin their New York engagements on the 19th instant. Under such experienced managers as Messrs. Strakosch and Grau it is certain that such artists will at once create such a sensation as the metropolis has not enjoyed for many years. The latter, anticipating the success of his particular star, has already begun the sale of seats and boxes for the season, and those who wish to enjoy it to the best advantage will do well to anticipate the inevitable rush that will attend the opening. The same caution will hold good as to those who want good seats for the Nilsson concerts.

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CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT,

SURE CURE.

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44 ST. CLAIR ST., above Penn st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of HUGH GALLEY, late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS DURKIN,
32 Wafer street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Those who are afflicted are invited immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. Don't suffer any longer for Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases that had long standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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COPAL VARNISH, BRUSHES,

DRY COLORS, JAPAN.
DRY COLORS, JAPAN.

All of the above Goods we are selling at the very lowest quality, and cheaper than elsewhere in the city. Get our prices.

McClarran & McKennan,
DRUGGISTS,
55 MARKET ST., CORNER DIAMOND, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

INTER STATE FAIR.

"THE GUIDE."

Appreciating the necessity for a GOOD NEWSPAPER during the continuance of the Fair, the Messrs. ABEL BROS., Druggists and Manufacturers of Vegetable Hair Oils, Wylie avenue, have decided to publish

"THE GUIDE,"

Containing FRESH and carefully selected READING MATTER each day. The circulation will reach

OVER 30,000 COPIES.

It will be published by authority, and will be a handsome NEWSPAPER in all respects.

THERE IS STILL A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SPACE UNOCCUPIED, which Exhibitors and Business Men can secure for advertisements by addressing

ABEL BROS.,
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THE RICHMOND M'FG. CO.

Offer to Package Buyers their New Styles of

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STRIPES, PIGURES, PINKS AND "QUAKER" Patterns, of Elegant Designs and Finish, at

188 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK.

For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West.

Retailers and Consumers wishing first-class Goods should ask for

"RICHMOND PRINTS."

MWS

CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving

Penn Avenue,

And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offered for sale at the

Masonic DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 131 Smithfield Street.

These Bonds have twelve years to run, pay seven per cent. interest, FREE FROM TAXES, interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be made.

Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest.

GEORGE C. McLEAN, Cashier.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
STEAM PUMPS.
No. 552 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE EAST LIBERTY SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK

Offers special advantages, and undoubted security to Depositors. Its stockholders are of the most substantial class of men, and all individually liable for deposits. Banking House, opposite the Railroad Station.

SEED WHEAT,
SEED WHEAT.

We have on hand a few hundred bushels extra fine Mediterranean. Farmers attending the Fair would do well to call and see us.

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.,
349 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE,
HAVE JUST OPENED AN ASSORTMENT OF
Children's Suits,
IN CLOTH AND VELVET,
WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW PRICES.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.
New Guipure Laces,
NEW LACE COLLARS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.
New Hamburg Edgings,
FLOUNCINGS AND INSERTINGS.
NEW UNDERWEAR
For Men and Ladies, Misses and Boys.
NEW ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
New Ribbons,
NECK TIES AND BOWS.
NEW SKIRTS,
A Large Assortment, all Colors.
New Black and Colored Sash Ribbons,
AT
Morganstern & Co's
(Late MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S).
78 AND 80 MARKET ST.

Great Reduction
IN PRICES,
To Close Summer Stock.
Best Makes Light Prints, 10c.
Percales and Chintzes, 12½ to 25c.
Lawns, 12½ to 25c.
Plain and Figured Grenadines, 25c.
Mixed Poplins and Japanese Cloths, in great variety, 25c.
8-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani.
Japanese Silks, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, in full assortment.
Silk and Llama Lace Points and Summer Shawls.

Jas T. Brady & Co.,
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COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
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GOLD, SILVER
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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
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Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.
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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
OF THE
Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.
FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 10, 1870.

The judicious course of the Secretary of the Treasury in the increase of the purchases of bonds last Thursday has dispelled any apprehension of the tightening of money matters at the Eastern center of finance, which has already imparted a more assured tone of confidence to the market. The government has the power through these weekly purchases to adjust and preserve a proper equilibrium, and prevent these sudden contractions which have been so frequently wrought by the operations of cliques to subserve their interests in the manipulation of the stock market. This influence will reflect itself throughout the country, and will contribute largely towards maintaining a more regular condition of monetary affairs.

—At New York to day, the week closes upon very quiet markets at the Stock Exchange in the absence of further developments respecting affairs in France. The cable reports a firm feeling on the London 'Change. Consols being quoted at 91¾@92, and Five-twenties at 89@89¾. The bond market though quiet is firm, and in the five-twenties we note an increase at the first board as compared with the closing prices last night. There is very little movement noted in operations, all favor in the way of investment or the counter.

The market opened with an advance on the latest official figures of last night, at ¼ on Sixty-fours, old and new Sixty-fives, Sixty-sevens, Sixty-eights, and Ten-fifties. Eighty-ones being steady at 114. Sixty-twos at 112¾, and Currency Sixes at 111.

At the noon call Eighty-ones, Sixty-fours, o'd and new Sixty-fives, and Sixty-eights were ¼ higher, Sixty-twos steady at 112¾, Sixty-sevens at 110¾, and Currency Sixes at 111, and Ten-fortIes ¼ lower.

The stock market has been excessively dull, and the fluctuations unimportant. There was a small business transacted in Lake Shore, New York Central and St. Pauls, but aside from these scarcely anything was done to be recorded in market quotations. Lake Shore sold at 92¾@92⅝. New York Central stock 92⅝@93, scrip 91¾@92⅝. St. Paul common 86¾@87, preferred 80⅝@79⅝, and Reading 96¼@96⅞. In the miscellaneous list Pacific Mail was the only feature, selling at 40¾@41¼, express shares having been neglected.

The Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company held a meeting to-day at the office of the United States Trust Company, at which a dividend of four per cent. was declared, on both stock and scrip, payable October 15.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, 4 public building, No. 80 Fourth ave. nue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 10, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Central & Hudson	90¾	90¾	91¼	90¾	91¼	91¼
Do Scrip	91¾	92	92	92	92	92
Erie	23½	24	23	23	23	23
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Harlem	132½	133	133	133	133	133
Michigan Cent'l	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Illinois Central	135	135	135	135	135	135
Cleve. & Pitts	106	106½	106¾	106¾	106½	106½
Chicago & W.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Do preferred	88½	88½	88¾	88¾	88½	88½
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	62¾	62¾	62⅝	61⅞	62	62⅛
Do preferred	80	80	80	80	80	80
Fort Wayne			91½		91¾	
Wabash			41¾		41¾	
Do preferred			70¾		70¾	
Fort Wayne	89½	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Ohio & Miss		31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Chi. & Alton		112¾		112¾		112¾
Do. preferred		125¼		125¼		125¼
N. J. Central		103¾				
Canton		60		60¾		60¾
W. U. Tel		95¾		95¾		95¾
Quicksilver	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Pacific Mail				40¾		41¼
Adams Express		68½		68½		
Wells-Fargo		40		39¾		
American		69		69		
United States				114¾		
Gold	114	113⅞	114	114	113⅞	113⅞

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Friday.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	90¾	90¾	¼	
N. Y. Central scrip	91¾	92	¼	
Erie	23¼	23		¼
Reading	96¾	96¾	¼	
Harlem	132½	133	½	
Illinois Central	135¼	135		¼
Lake Shore	92	92⅝	⅝	
Clevo. and Pitts	106	106½	½	
Northwestern	89¾	89¾		
Do. preferred	88¾	88½		¼
Rock Island	113¾	113¾		
St. Paul	62¼	62⅛		⅛
Do. preferred	80½	80		½
Wabash	76	76		
Do. preferred	76	76		
Fort Wayne	91	91¼	¼	
Ohio and Miss	31¾	31¾		
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾		
Adams Express	68½	68½		
Gold	114¼	113⅞		⅜

† —The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has a large balance of money in the Treasury which it would willingly employ in the purchase of its 5 per cent. loans if it could command them on satisfactory terms. But those bonds having been issued before the *Legal-tender* act, and the State authorities having recognized them as payable in coin, and having already paid one semi-annual interest in the equivalent of gold, holders consider them as "equal to par" to the 10-40 bonds, and hold them at about the same price—say 106.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, September 10, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market on Saturday was not a very active one. This, however, was no unusual occurrance for the last day of the week. The receipts of produce continues fair and so was the demand. Prices have undergone no material change. The weather was pleasant—a little rain with cool nights and mornings. Among our rounds we notice extensive preparations being made for the fall trade—the leading houses being in receipt of new goods daily. The large increase in business this season has induced dealers to branch out more extensively. All that is required to insure a brisk trade is to use the columns of the COMMERCIAL liberally in the way of advertising, and you are bound to succeed. Those who have given it a fair trial could not be induced to go back to the old system; now is the time to commence; delays are dangerous. Flour—the market is devoid of animation; dealers continue apart in their views, buyers generally asking larger concessions than holders are disposed to make, hence, the sales were confined principally to the wants of the local trade. The receipts have fallen off since our last 615 barrels being received. The leading brands are well supplied with choice standard brands of flour made from Southern and Western wheats. The mills are equally well provided with wheat selected expressly for this market. All things considered, they report the market in a healthy condition, and a good business closing in the local way.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market contains an abundant supply of the various qualities; since our last 126 barrels were received at the river. We can report sales of mixed lots at $1 50@2 50 ₱ barrel choice ones $3 75@4 00 as to quality and condition.

ASHES—The season for activity is drawing near, the potash people are calling for a good stock to meet the expected demand. The current rates were: Pearl Ash, common 4@5c; prime 5½@5¾c; Pearl Ash, 5½@5¾c ₱ ₱. Potash 5½@5¾c; Pearl Ash, 5½@5¾c ₱ ₱.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $5 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $3 00@7 00 ₱ case.

COOPERAGE—The market was steady with a good demand; sales city barrels $2 25@2 30; country $2 25.

POTATOES—Supply abundant; sales fresh at 35@40c ₱ bushel, and Jersey Blues at $1@$1 50; Baltimore at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl.

HUSKS—Are selling at the regular way at 80@ 35c ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—We quote high wines at 95, rectifying, common, 90; proof $1 05.

FRUITS—Is moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 15½c; layer raisins $3 50 a box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Sales Cleaver, ¼ pound cans, ¼ pound cans $5 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

SEEDS—The market was inactive, nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is quiet but not withstanding the receipts were light. We quote nominally at $2 15@2 20 per bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was a dull one, prices being very uncertain; we omit figures.

HONEY—The receipts are increasing; we can report sales at 35@38c ₱ lb as to quality.

FEATHERS—Are in better demand; we can report sales from first hands at 55@60c; sales were made from store at the usual advance.

CHEESE—Stock light, and the same may be said of the little "dallies" on the market; prices are about the same—40@50c ₱ pair. Old hens and roosters fetch from 30@40c ₱ pair.

PEACHES—The supply is abundant, and prices rule low. A good article commands readily $2 50@3 50 ₱ box; inferior lower.

CURRENT—Market well supplied; sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Longdale at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

FISH—The market is steady and unchanged at the following rates: Shorts, $1 00 ₱ cwt; chopped corn $2 00 ₱ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 ₱ cwt; coarse corn meal $1 ₱ bush; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings, $1 30 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing. Since our last 50 packages being among the receipts. We can report a good trade demand for fresh roll for family use at 28@30c; being the extreme figures. Other sales at intermediate prices and numerous assortment. Inferior hard of sale.

GRAIN—There was a falling off in the receipts, still the supply in the market was ample for all ordinary purposes. Prices remain as about last quoted. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 771 sacks; rye, none; barley, 276 sacks; wheat, 1,175 sacks; corn, none. The current rates were: Wheat, red western, $1 10@1 20; white, $1 25@1 50; amber Southern, $1 20@1 25. The mills are never particular for a few cents per bushel, provided the article comes up to their standard. Oats are in good demand, holders firm. A member of sound info has changed hands, among them four carloads, t arrive, equal to 47c@48c. Sales of 1,200 bushels prime white, from elevator, at 48c; store rates at 50c. Corn—Sales of car at 56@56c. The feeling was strong; shelled was in limited demand. It could be obtained at 90c. Rye—mark dequiet. Prices nominal. We can report sales at 81@85c. Holders are not anxious to sell. Barley is attracting a good share of attention, with liberal sales of spring at $1 10@1 15; fall, $1 20@1 25c per bushel.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

CANDLES—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; sales mould at 12½, star 20c and stearine 18@19c ₱ ₱.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ ₱; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal 4 and 4½ ₱ barrel; 200 lbs $7; half barrels of 100 lbs at $3 50.

EGGS—Supply of good eggs light, with a good demand. Sales of 19@20c ₱ doz.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels, City rendered 8¼@8c; country 8¼@8¼c ₱ ₱.

WOODEN WARE—We have no change to note, store rates being: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 90; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 25; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11; do No. 2 ₱ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop ₱ doz; nine wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

CURRANTS—The trade is well supplied—since our last 520 baxes was received. We can report regular sales of Western Reserve at 11@12c; Ohio Pickets 13@14c; Goshen 14@14½c ₱ lb.

TOMATOES—Sales are regularly made at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush. The supply is not equal to the demand.

GRAPES—Are abundant and sell readily at 10c ₱ lb.

FISH—The market continues to be well supplied. There was a moderate demand for bone purposes at the following figures: Mackerel—No. 1 at $26@28 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $18; No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in kits 5 bbls 50 cents additional. In kits—No. 1, $3; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ cwt.

BEESWAX—The receipts were moderate and so was the demand; we can report sales at 28@ 40c.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; prices have undergone no change; we note sales at $1@1 05 ₱ bushel.

BACON COUNTS—The new crop is coming into market, and is of excellent quality. Prices have been materially reduced, and we quote Western common, 9¾ ton, $193@195.

FEATHERS—There is a dearth of good pea nuts, and we are reported sales at the following figures: Western, 6c ₱ bush, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $3 75@4 00; Tennessee, raw, $2 25@2 50; do roasted, $2 75@3 00. Inferior can be bought at lower figures.

FLOUR—The market was devoid of animation. Holders were not disposed to make the concessions demanded; hence the sales were in a small way. The receipts since our last were 615 bbls. New wheat flour sells from store at $6 00@6 25; old Minnesota $7 00; good winter brands, bakers' $6 25@6 75; Snow Flake $7 00. Mills: National (white wheat) bbls $7 50; sacks $7 25; Pan Handle (southern amber) bbls $6 90; sacks $6 40; Morning Glory, bbls, $6 40; sacks $6 30; Palmetto bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40; Diamond "A" $7 60 in bbls, in sacks $7 30; Diamond Star, in bbls, $6 90, sacks $6 60; Iron City bbls $6 75—sacks, $6 40; Graham $6 90 ₱ bbl; rye flour $6 50.

HAY—The supply is fully equal to the demand and sales are regularly made at $12, $15@17 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—The market was quiet. Sales of new were reported at 9@9¼c ₱ ₱ for rendered, and 7½@8c for prime. Purposes unchanged; No 1 lard oil $1 20@1 25; No 2 lard oil $1 05@1 10; Linseed boiled, and 1 00@1 05; raw, extra No 1 $1 20@1 22, and pure No 2, 882 per gallon.

GROCERIES—The market was steady though not very active. Leading operators are making extensive operations for the fall trade. The largest inquiry was for sugars. We note sales at the following:

COFFEE—Sales at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 198@22c ₱ ₱.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13½c; extra 13¼c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¼@ 11c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12½c. Molasses sugars 9¾@11c, being an advance of ½c ₱ ₱.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 2@3 cents gallon; Sugar House Syrup, 60@70c; New Orleans, 70@75c; Sugar House Syrup, 60@70c; New Orleans, 70@75c; Sugar House Syrup, 60@70c; New Orleans, 70@75c

The Daily Commercial.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Total Wreck of an Unknown Vessel—The Loss of the Captain—Admiral Glisson to be Banqueted by the Royal Navy Club—Convocation of the Spanish Cortes Postponed—Reinforcements for Cuba, &c., &c.

Admiral Glisson to be Banqueted.

LONDON, September 10.—The Royal Navy Club, at Portsmouth, will give a dinner to Admiral Glisson and officers on Monday.

Wreck of an Unknown Vessel.

LONDON, September 10.—At four o'clock this afternoon a large vessel, name unknown, struck on Goodwin sands and soon became a total wreck. The sea was running so high that no boat could approach the ship from shore. The fate of the crew is unknown. On a board which floated from the wreck were the words: "New York."

The Loss of the Iron Clad Captain.

Experts believe the Captain was run down by some unknown vessel. Her steam power was so great that the story of her having gone ashore is scarcely credited. As the fragments of the Captain thus far found don't belong to vital parts of the ship, it is thought her hull may have drifted seawards. From the accounts given of the storm, it seems the gale was increasing, and on Wednesday morning the signal was given for the vessels to put to sea. The Captain's responsive signal was not seen. The rest of the fleet ran before the wind until in sight of the Captain, when at seven o'clock a signal cannon was fired which perhaps proved fatal to the iron-clad, throwing her on beam end, or driving her bows under. The bodies found were those of the men whose duty it was to wear ship. It is possible the vessel was driven to sea and the bodies of the men found were washed from the deck. The names of the officers and seventeen men, who are said to have been saved, are unknown.

LONDON, September 11.—Admiral Milne makes the following report of the circumstances attending the disappearance of the iron-clad "Captain:" She was on board the Captain in the morning of the 8th. Everything was in order. In the afternoon the breeze was moderate, and the ships carried their Royals. At four in the afternoon the breeze freshened, the Captain making from eleven to thirteen knots. Everything continued the same as was reported over the side. At seven o'clock the squadron altered its course, and left the Captain at 530 P. M., when she was twenty miles off Finisterre. The evolutions were resumed and continued from eight to ten P. M., the ships being at their designated positions. At eleven P. M. the weather was calm, barometer fell, and our sails were reefed. The Captain was then close astern of the flagship steaming and going on us. I noticed at 115 A. M. he was six points on the starboard quarter, and was going on us. I noticed at 115 A. M. he was six points on the starboard quarter, and was going very much. Her light a few minutes later was still visible, after which a thick rain shut her out. At daybreak no ships of the fleet were to be seen, but the Captain was missing. The squadron scattered to search for her, when fragments of the wreck were found, but no survivors were found.

Eighteen of the crew of the Captain have reached Cape Corrubedo. They report that another boat full of people drove and upset, and all on board were lost.

Convocation of the Cortes Reinforcements for Cuba.

MADRID, September 11.—The Government and permanent Committee of Deputies have agreed to postpone the convocation of the Cortes. No date has yet been fixed upon. Eleven hundred reinforcements leave for Cuba on Monday, and another detachment of one thousand more on Saturday on the steamer Porto Rico. The steamer Santander has already sailed with two hundred. These are the first instalments of ten thousand soldiers promised.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 10.—The Cunard steamer New York, which was reported at Queenstown at half-past eight yesterday morning.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 10, P. M.—Consols for money, 92; for account, 92⅞; American securities steady; '65s, 88; 10-40s, 81; '62s, 89⅝; '67s, 91; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 112⅝; Atlantic and Great Western, 20¼.

LIVERPOOL, September 10.—Cotton quiet; uplands 9¼d; Orleans 9⅝d; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 10d; red western No. 2 8s 8d; winter 9s 2d@9s 4d.

Western flour 28s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 28s. Oats 2s 10d@3s. Barley 5s. Peas 39s.

Pork 120s. Beef 110s. Lard 72s. Cheese 63s. Bacon 58s for Cumberland; 67s for short ribs.

Tallow 43s 6d. Turpentine 35s. Linseed oil £31 10s. Linseed cake £10 10s@£10 15s.

LONDON, September 10.—Rosin firm at 4s 3d @4s 6d. Sperm oil 79s@80s. Sugar 34s@34s 9d. Whale oil 36s 10d. Calcutta linseed 62s. Linseed oil dull.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am glad to observe that my communication of some days since regarding the proposed Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad has called forth other articles of a pointed and practical character on the same subject. I do not know that I can add much to what has already been written, but thought to sum up briefly a few of the most prominent facts, viz: That the road will pay and pay largely from the start—at least from Pittsburgh to the State line—is a fact I suppose universally admitted. The course over which the road passes tapers and to a greater or less extent brings tributary to it every leading railroad centre. Its *shortest and of very necessity*, become one of the chief trunk roads of the country, rendering the route through Pittsburgh to the South the shortest and most convenient to nearly all the vast extent of States lying north and west of us. It will bring portions of country from which we are now separated by days of travel within a few hours' access, and place the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts at our option. Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis all foresee and appreciate the advantages of business connections, and are putting forth constant efforts to secure extensions and reap the benefits. It opens up an exceedingly large and rapidly increasing market for iron which we have heretofore been excluded. It gives to our manufacturers the facilities to procure at cheaper rates and from more extensive deposits and greatest variety of character, the raw materials, thereby to be certain against all competitors the proud position of being the head of the iron market. It places our coal, with the vast mineral resources and valuable agricultural districts of the sections through which it passes. It will consume largely of our manufactures, and give an impetus and increase to the operatives along the line and its vicinity. It increases the value to every acre of land it traverses or touches. It creates an increased demand for their products, and gives them cheaper access to our own and other markets. It incites enterprise and will develope into actual use resources and values now lying dormant, or at best hidden or buried in the earth. It will create new towns and villages, and give life and energy and vigor to those that already exist. It will increase population, give employment to the poor and a demand for all kinds of business and labor.

These all important question now is, *shall the road be built and how?* Mere wishes will not consummate it. Agency will. Agency of men and material. Waiting on others to act won't help it, but a willingness and activity to do, and a vigorous union of interests to that end will work wonders. If the officers and directors of the road should arouse themselves and act earnestly, it would be a constant activity. Let every man feel himself personally interested; let him think about it, talk about it, and in every possible way keep it before the people with his influence and effort. Ask your neighbor to take stock. Ask your neighbor; meetings should frequently be held, and ways and means discussed to further the project. Right of way should be given readily and always gratuitously; stock should be readily subscribed and bonds readily taken; offers to do work, furnish ties and other materials should be solicited and accepted where they are tendered; there should be deep emulation and interest, that nothing but constant agitation will arouse, and nothing but success satisfy. When the project assumes this shape, I have but little fear but that something definite will be done. Much valuable time is already lost; the season is rapidly advancing, *the time for action is now*—at once. B.

BASE BALL.

Atlantics of this City vs. Uniteds of Wheeling at Base Ball—Score 11 to 9.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 9, 1870.

If the Atlantic Base Ball Club of Pittsburgh is champion of Allegheny county—a title I believe it claims—it is still far from invincible as it found to-day in a brilliant game with the United Base Ball Club of this city. Yesterday the Pittsburgh boys had only two tallies to spare in their game with the Osceolas of this city, whom they defeated by a score of 29 to 27 in ten full innings. As the Unileds have vanquished the Osceolas and all other clubs about here, a lively contest was to be expected, and attracted a large crowd to the excellent grounds on the Wheeling Island Driving Park. The expectations were fully realized, for first one side was ahead and then the other until the eighth inning when the Unileds scored three and stood at eleven, two ahead. Then followed the disasters to the Pittsburghers and their ninth inning wound up the game with a blank for their side, leaving the score still standing eleven to nine. Brosey pitched for the Atlantics, though badly crippled in the left hand by previous game, for excellent balls, and if he had a catcher to support him would be equal to any of the Unileds, the result might have been different. While the Atlantics are the more scientific and probably the stronger batters (Lemont on their side making the only home run, and a fine one, too), they could learn something from some of the United's fielders. The game was the best ever played on the grounds, as the close score attests, and if the Unileds play the return game in Pittsburgh, choice sport may be expected. The Unileds made seven bases on three strikes, owing to a disability of Archibald, he having been injured in the game with the Osceola. The score is as follows:

UNITED OF WHEELING.	R.	O.	ATLANTIC.	R.	O.
Glass, c. f.	0	5	Sullivan, 2d b.	2	0
Hawkinson, l. f.	1	2	Boose, r. f.	3	0
Harbrook, p.	1	2	Drummond, 1st b.	3	2
Lynch, 1st b.	2	9	Hilland, c.	0	8
Lat, c.	2	6	Brosey, p.	1	7
Osborne, 2 b.	0	3	Page, s. s.	0	2
Robinson, s. s.	0	2	Lemont, c. f.	2	1
Bell, r. f.	1	1	Archibald, l. f.	0	1
Newland, r. f.	1	1	Hay, l. f.	1	2
	11	27		9	27

SUMMARY BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
United	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	0	11
Atlantics	0	1	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	9

Umpire—F. Johnson, of Osceola Base Ball Club of Wheeling.

Scorers—J. L. Woodruff, for Unileds; H. Lillibridge, for Atlantics.

Time—2 hours.

We learn from the San Francisco *Bulletin* that the parties in that city interested in the search for hidden treasure on Cocos Island have not, as was generally supposed, abandoned the enterprise. Meetings have been held recently and plans of operations agreed upon. The schooner Francis Steele is expected daily to arrive from the island. Parties who went on the last expedition assert that they found the monuments where are described in the old parchment manuscript on which they depend. On the next trip the schooner will take down cars and other materials for a transcontinental railroad for excavating in the place where the treasure is supposed to be situated. Provisions and other supplies, sufficient to last a year, will also be shipped, and the parties declare their purpose to make this time a final and complete search. All previous expeditions have been "in earnest"—this is essentially so.

STATE NEWS.

From the Perry county papers we learn that a little girl ten years of age, daughter of Michael Miller, of Centre township, was enticed into the woods by an unknown villain and horribly outraged. Every effort is being made to ferret out the perpetrator and the citizens threaten to mete out speedy justice to him when found.

A company has been organized in Williamsport to establish a boot and shoe manufactory. Operations will be commenced next spring.

Jackson Lewis, of Wyalusing township, Bradford county, claims to have had a sweet potato that measures sixteen and a half by twenty-five and a half inches in circumference, and weighs five and a quarter pounds.

William Donaldson was fatally injured in a cabinet manufactory at Sharon on Wednesday last.

The Clarion *Republican* says: We have a report that Judge Barrett, of Clearfield, was traveling on his muscle, on his way home from holding court here week before last. The story is to the effect that the Judge stopped to stay all night at Reynoldsville, and a drunken landlord undertook to raise a row and insult Judge, when in self-defence the amiable member of the judiciary laid aside his official ermine and pummeled the inebriated landkeeper a first class, scientific threshing.

The Erie *Daily Republican* has enlarged to twenty-eight columns. We are pleased to note this sign of its prosperity.

HORACE GREELEY, in retailing his agricultural knowledge declares: "I doubt whether the social intolerance of adverse opinions is more vehement anywhere else than throughout the larger portion of our own country. I have repeatedly seen sung by the receipt of letters gravely informing me that my course and views on a current topic were adverse to public opinion; the writers evidently assuming, as a matter of course, that I was a mere jumping jack, who only needed to know what other people thought to insure my instant and abject conformity to their prejudices."

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
Bonds for Sale—Ira S. McVay & Co.
Pennsylvania Female College—Agnes Sept. 28.
Hats, Caps and Furs—McCord & Co.
Carpets—McFarland & Collins.
Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Opera House—Colleen Bawn.
Academy of Music—Bud Dickey.
Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Iron City Park, September 13.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Wanted to Employ—Wm. Reeve.
Wagon Maker Wanted—J. W. Thayer.
Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.
Drugs and Patent Medicines—Joseph Fleming.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Building Lots at Auction—J. J. Rogers.
Peddlers Wanted—D. S. Walker.
Forge Property for Sale—John Forster.
Backrupt Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Specific—Isaac H. Lippincott.
Plant's St. Louis Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Bolting and Meal for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Warehouse for Rent—153 Wood street.
Meals and Frocks Lotion—Dr. R. C. Perry.
Enterprise Insurance Co.—Geo. W. Dean.
Pure Whisky—Wm. H. Holmes.
Planing Mill for Sale or Exchange—Duff & Legal.
Horse for Sale—126 Washington avenue.
Mining Engines—M. Baird & Co.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAULT STE. MARIE, August 27, 1870.

Railroads make great changes and cause great freaks in channels of commerce. Forty-five years ago Chicago received its supplies of flour, pork and whiskey from Pittsburgh *via* Waterford, Erie and Mackinaw. Who would think of carrying supplies of that kind from the Smoky City to Chicago at the present day, or any kind of freight by the route indicated? One month ago the steamers plying between Chicago and Duluth, and Detroit and Duluth, carried all the supplies consumed on Lake Superior upwards. The railroad from St. Paul being completed, the same steamers which a month ago carried flour to Duluth are now laden with flour from St. Paul for the eastern markets, while already vessels laden with coal for St. Paul whitten the face of the waters of Lake Superior. Merchandise which formerly found its way to the Northwest *via* Chicago is now passing through the Sault canal for the country around and beyond St. Paul. The shipping business on the canal, as shown by the amount of toll collected on the canal, is about double that of 1868, and exceeds that of 1869 by one-third. The copper business is not only depressed but virtually played out, and the fifty or sixty works which heretofore furnished employment to thousands of people have dwindled down to about a half dozen, and the result is that all along Lake Superior you see places deserted which have heretofore been the centers of immense business. Houghton and Hancock, the two busy and thriving places on the Portage, are nothing but a "deserted account" of empty houses; while at Copper Harbor, Eagle Harbor, Eagle River and Ontonagon, you can purchase the best houses for less than the lumber is worth, and the consequence is the loss of the immense freights heretofore the same in every season.

The loss of the trade of those places is, however, more than compensated for by the increased tonnage of iron ore from Marquette, which will reach nearly a million of tons this season, and the increase of business which the completion of the railroad to Duluth has created, and the large number of lumber mills on the construction of the North Pacific Railroad.

Among the new features of business on Lake Superior which are worthy of mention, namely, Marquett, and Duluth. The former is a thriving little town of 4,000 inhabitants, situated on a bay which is, unless a commodious harbor, and the best harbor on the south shore of Superior. It is surrounded by mines of iron ore, and surrounded by a country rich in timber and farming land which will serve to find water transportation at its docks. The place has several roller mills, a saw mill of large capacity, and a number of fine buildings, and a busy, energetic population of 4,000 souls.

Duluth, the rival of Chicago, is the other place, and although but one year old, has some 3,000 inhabitants, a fine hotel, capacity of accommodating at least one hundred guests comfortably, a number of splendid churches, a grain elevator, and from seventy-five to one hundred whisky shops. The great drawback to the place is the want of a safe harbor, which neither can have, and the want of a good country around it. As the terminus of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Railroad, it will always be a place of some importance, but that it will be the great mart at the head of the lakes I cannot believe. In order to sustain a place of the pretensions of Duluth a large agricultural country must be settled, and there, you need a safe harbor and a producing country within a day and hundred miles of it, which is not the case with Duluth. The soil for one hundred miles beyond the place is of a very inferior quality, while the seasons are so short that the farmer will find his crops covered up with three feet of snow, when so vast a country lies open to them farther west. If I could see ten Germans or Scandinavians settled in the country to where one man settles in the place, I would have some confidence in its future, but where one hundred settle in the town and scarcely ten in the country, I can't see who is to support the consumers in the town after the work on the railroad is finished. Carleton, in his "Seat of Empire" gives a glowing description of the richness of the soil and future of Duluth, but while he says all that he may say, I, as a disinterested looker on, tell the people honestly that I have seen but little of the country around Duluth. However, as the place is almost exclusively owned and occupied by Pennsylvanians, I hope it will prosper.

There is a company chartered by the State of Wisconsin to construct a railroad from the junction of the Lake Superior and Mississippi across the North Pacific to some point on Puget's Sound, Duluth, which, when constructed, will be twenty-eight miles in length, and cause Duluth to be the head of lake navigation for everything in Wisconsin and the latter in Minnesota. As the Lake Superior country in both States is to which shall contain the great city of the North-west. Superior City was located by John B. Sherbrooke, a Democratic member of Congressmen a number of years ago, and only for the want of water power would have been heard from; but during the war Jay Cooke and other Philadelphia capitalists got their hands, and Superior is left in the cold unless the last mentioned road is constructed, as the places I have mentioned have far better, as a lake harbor is concerned. I consider its chances for success small. Fifteen years hence the Pacific will hardly be contested to allow their business to settle on the line of the lakes, and ledges during six months in the year, but seek an outlet eastward, either across the State of Minnesota to the navigable waters of the Sauk St. Marie, where they can connect with the lake marine at a cheaper rate of expense; and if this is ever done, the probability is that the great lumber shipping point and city of Lake Superior will be found somewhere among the Apostle Islands, where Nature has formed a beautiful and safe harbor and sufficient to shelter all the vessels on our lakes, save a few of the largest class, and where also the Government there is sufficient depth of water to the very docks, and all that is necessary is to build docks and all is ready for business. Besides this, there are immense deposits of iron and lime in the bluffs at this place.

The number of visitors to Lake superior has been unusually large this season, and taking in consideration the inducements offered to the sportsman, scientific tourist, valetudinarian and invalid, as the pellucid purity of the lake water, I am astonished that our steamers are not densely crowded every trip.

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A. P. H.

SALT FOR FISH.

Changes in the Channels of Commerce—Decadence of the Copper Business—The Fine Fishing Grounds, Superior City and Ashland—Political.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAULT STE. MARIE, August 27, 1870.

Railroads make great changes and cause great freaks in channels of commerce. Forty-five years ago Chicago received its supplies of flour, pork and whiskey from Pittsburgh *via* Waterford, Erie and Mackinaw. Who would think of carrying supplies of that kind from the Smoky City to Chicago at the present day, or any kind of freight by the route indicated? One month ago the steamers plying between Chicago and Duluth, and Detroit and Duluth, carried all the supplies consumed on Lake Superior upwards. The railroad from St. Paul being completed, the same steamers which a month ago carried flour to Duluth are now laden with flour from St. Paul for the eastern markets, while already vessels laden with coal for St. Paul whitten the face of the waters of Lake Superior. The merchandise which formerly found its way to the Northwest *via* Chicago is now passing through the Sault canal for the country around and beyond St. Paul. The shipping business on the canal, as shown by the amount of toll collected on the canal, is about double that of 1868, and exceeds that of 1869 by one-third. The copper business is not only depressed but virtually played out, and the fifty or sixty works which heretofore furnished employment to thousands of people have dwindled down to about a half dozen, and the result is that all along Lake Superior you see places deserted which have heretofore been the centers of immense business. Houghton and Hancock, the two busy and thriving places on the Portage, are nothing but a "deserted account" of empty houses; while at Copper Harbor, Eagle Harbor, Eagle River and Ontonagon, you can purchase the best houses for less than the lumber is worth, and the consequence is the loss of the immense freights heretofore the same in every season.

The loss of the trade of those places is, however, more than compensated for by the increased tonnage of iron ore from Marquette, which will reach nearly a million of tons this season, and the increase of business which the completion of the railroad to Duluth has created, and the large number of lumber mills on the construction of the North Pacific Railroad.

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A. P. H.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Duneath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made:

	SATURDAY, September 10.		
	Thermometer.		Barometer.
7 A. M.	64°	7 A. M.	29.7-10
12 M.	69°	12 M.	29.7-10
6 P. M.	70°	6 P. M.	29.7-10
	SUNDAY, September 11.		
	Thermometer.		Barometer.
7 A. M.	71°	7 A. M.	29.6-10
12 M.	79°	12 M.	29.6-10
6 P. M.	76°	6 P. M.	29.6-10

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Rohley, Lou, Buchanan, Pa.	3
Donnelly, E. K., Portland, Ky.	3
Grant, Brion, Noblestown, Pa.	3
Gould & Son, J., New York.	3
McIntosh, Wm. A. Cleveland, O.	3
Norton, J. W., New Castle, Pa.	3
Pond, Comes & Fowle, McConnellsville, O.	3
Shumerman & Hild, Freeport, Pa.	3

JUMPING MATCH.—Bob. Way, late of this city, is matched with C. H. Loomis, of Utica, New York, in a jumping match for $2,000.

BASE BALL.—The *Chronicle* nine again beat the *Dispatch* nine on Saturday by a score of 35 to 12.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.—A regular monthly meeting of the Council of East Birmingham will be held on Tuesday evening.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Central Board of Education will hold a regular monthly meeting to-morrow afternoon.

SUNDAY CASES.—Mayor Brush appropriately disposed of twenty-five common cases on Sunday morning.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Buy your school books at the store of J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street, where the stock is large and the prices reasonable.

POCKET PICKED.—Mrs. McClelland had her pocket picked of a portmonnaie containing between thirty and forty dollars, in the Pittsburgh market on Saturday.

ARM BROKEN.—James Hamill, a message boy in the Western Union Telegraph office, fell on a pile, Saturday morning, and fractured his right arm.

DECLINED TO PROSECUTE.—In the case of Sarah Dennison, colored, arrested for having in her possession a set of furs, worth ninety-five dollars, stolen from Mrs. McCutcheon, the owner declined to prosecute and Sarah was released.

BASE BALL.—The Unknown will play the Osceola on Tuesday next on the Allegheny grounds. A repetition of the "Fat and Lean game" is looked for, as they are all excellent players.

THE INTER STATE FAIR.—Duryea's celebrated starch is on exhibition at the Fair. Samples of Satin Gloss and improved Corn Starch are also shown. Ladies and others who have never tried these prize medal goods should avail themselves of the opportunity.

CHARGE AGAINST A NATIONAL BANK.—It is stated that one of our prominent citizens has notified the Comptroller of the Currency that one of the National Banks of this city has violated the act of Congress prohibiting a higher rate of interest and discounts than that allowed by State law.

TASTE.—Everybody admires the good taste evinced in the new styles of hats at the store of R. H. Palmer, No. 84 Wood street. These styles are the "Erie," "Lothaire," "Four-in-hand" and "Magic," and they are having quite a successful run. Especially the "Shrigley" and "Fox" umbrellas are also among the novelties at Palmer's.

THE ARCADE.—While on your way to or from the great Agricultural Fair, don't forget to drop in and examine the extensive and fine stock of Hats and Caps at the Arcade. The very latest styles of fall hats are now on hand, as to price and quality are unsurpassed by any house in this vicinity. When you want a hat or a cap go to the Arcade Building, corner near Forty-third street, Lawrenceville.

RAN AWAY.—Saturday night's boy was left in charge of a mule in front of the Citizens Passenger Railway station, on Penn street, by a gentleman who was transferring his property to the stables at Lawrenceville behind a car. But when he came out the mare was gone, and the gentleman's boy could only inform him that she had broken away and ran off. The Company have offered a reward of $50 for a gentleman on the South Side, and it is presumed she went back to her former home.

WORKHOUSE SENTENCES.—Anthony Dean was arrested by officer Graham Saturday night for striking Mary Hanogan. In default of a fine of fifty dollars was yesterday sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse.

Thomas Mitchell, a youth, was acting disorderly, when officer Kiel arrested him. He became very unruly and the officer experienced considerable trouble in getting him to the lock-up. He too got thirty days at the workhouse, not having the wherewith to liquidate the fine.

WOODEN CARPET.—The new, but already famous, wooden pavement, which has been adopted by our friends Schwartz & Haslett, who're sole druggists, corner of Wood street and first avenue, in their new and spacious offices. This new and beautiful pavement from a point of elegance, durability, economy and cleanliness, is as much superior to oil cloths and the ordinary floor as the palatial residence of Pittsburgh is superior to the old cobble-stone and dusty roadway of our ancestors. For durability and elegance of the wooden carpet must be seen to be properly appreciated. It is now being laid down in the new store, No. 132 Third avenue, are the sole agents for Western Pennsylvania. Call at their establishment and examine specimens of the wood-work.

Mt. Washington Borough Bonds.

Perhaps none of our suburban villages is improving more rapidly than Mount Washington. The Inclined Plane has given it a wonderful impetus, and many very desirable improvements have been made, to meet some of which eight per cent. bonds have been issued. The valuation of the borough now reaches about $1,000,000, and a tax of one per cent. per annum is levied to provide for the interest, whether due or not, and a sinking fund to redeem the bonds, which have ten years to run. These bonds are the only indebtedness of the borough, and the security is ample beyond a contingency. As the borough has no denominations of one hundred dollars, they afford an excellent opportunity to small investors. Messrs. Ira S. McVay & Co., well-known bankers, offer $10,000 of these securities, at par, and those of a similar character and others having money to invest, will find these bonds as safe and profitable as any in the market.

Excursion to Emlenton.

A party of six'een ladies and gentlemen left the city on the 7:50 train Saturday morning for a pleasure trip to Emlenton, over the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The accommodating President, Col. Wilkins, Jr., with his usual kindness, tendered a special car for the use of the excursionists, and every attention was shown them. The weather was propitious and the railroad company. The weather was delightful, and afforded all an opportunity of enjoying the beautiful scenery along the road. A sumptuous dinner was served at the residence of the Parker's Landing oil region, which was new to nearly every member of the party. On the return the Congressional District, which is the Sixth, where the fight between the Driggs and Graham men is so bitter, but that the arranging between the Brighamites and Grahamites in your county. While you are purifying the party in Allegheny county, it is to be hoped you will not endanger the political complexion of the State offices. I am glad that I am to see the Republican party purify itself. The time has arrived when it should undertake the job of bringing its dishonest members to justice, and the result was it died in the ditch.

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BISHOP DOMENEC.

HIS RETURN FROM ROME.

Formal Reception—An Imposing Demonstration—Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Catholic Church, Sixth Ward, Allegheny—Address by the Bishop Last Evening.

Bishop Domenec arrived at Lawrenceville on Saturday night, and was the guest of Father Gibbs, the Roman Catholic pastor at that place, until two o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the different religious societies of the church formed in procession on Grant street and marched out Penn to the junction of Butler street, where the Bishop and party were met, and the procession moved down Penn street in the following order:

Cathedral Band, members of the St. Joseph's Brotherhood, Sodality of the Children of Mary, St. Mary's Society, Washington Band, Hibernia Society, St. Peter's Society, St. Patrick's Society, Young Men's Sodality of St. Philomena, Catholic Knights, Cornet Band, St. Philomena Society, St. Augustine Society, carriage containing Bishop Domenec, Father Wall, Father Kerr and Father Gibbs. Then followed a long line of carriages containing citizens.

The procession, with the bands of music and regular military escort, made an imposing appearance and all along the route immense crowds lined the sidewalks. The procession crossed the Sixth street Suspension Bridge to Allegheny City, up Federal street to North avenue, along North avenue to Irwin avenue, up Irwin avenue to Western avenue, down Western avenue to Sidney street, along Sidewell street to Ohio avenue, down Ohio avenue to Fulton street, down Fulton street to Franklin street, down Franklin to Beaver avenue and thence to the site of the church where they arrived about five o'clock.

CORNER STONE LAYING.

At the rear end of the church, a large platform had been erected for the accommodations of the clergy, the Committee of Reception and others, and where the exercises would take place. In front of this platform was a large cross about ten feet high, which was beautifully decorated with wreaths and evergreen. Crowds began to assemble at the church about three o'clock, and by the time the exercises commenced, an immense crowd of people had arrived, there being about four thousand persons present.

At five and a-half o'clock, twenty-six priests, headed by the Bishop, proceeded from the old church to the platform, when the Cathedral Band rendered an appropriate piece.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

After all were seated, and everything in readiness, Father Gibbs, of St. Peter's church, kindly furnishing as a special car; to Mr. William Phillips, Jr., for his courtesy; to the gentlemanly and obliging conductors of the train, to Messrs. Hamilton and Reed, to Frank King, for their care and attention in seeing that all our wants were promptly and properly attended to; to Messrs. Hay & Bell and James Marshall for attentions.

The excursionists are delighted at the depot in Pittsburgh on time, all perfectly satisfied with their trip, and declaring that they had never spent a more pleasant day. The following is a list of those who made up the party: Mrs. C. H. Love, Mrs. Edward Ingram, Miss Eliza Ingram, Mrs. R. A. Weaver, Mrs. A. P. Anshutz, Mrs. Olivia Bell, Mrs. Eliza Cluley, Mrs. Kate Anderson, Miss Mary A. Methwold, Miss Isabella Blakeley, Miss Mary Cokain, Mrs. G. E. Hamilton, Miss Kate Hamilton, Miss Jennie F. Cluley, Mathew Anderson, G. E. North.

A WANDERING PITTSBURGHER

Strange Conduct to be Insane.

George S. Swigall, of Copley, Summit county, Ohio, writes to the Akron *Beacon* as follows:

On Saturday, August 27th, a stranger came up our lane, drank out of the watering trough, walked up towards the house, stopped and came back to where I was milking and inquired if I had any work for him—something to eat, I told him I would get something for him after I had finished milking. He went back to the trough and drank again, while one cow after another came drinking, and then sat dawn on the edge of the trough. I finished milking and told him to go along up to the house, as I supposed that he had something to eat, but he would not move. I went and brought him a dish of victuals. He ate it, but would not speak, only said that he was from Pittsburgh, and was sick. He then got up and took a short distance to a straw stack, laid down and covered himself with straw. We followed and raked the straw off of him, but he would not move. We lay him on a bed and called him to eat. He then got up, and we moved him towards the hotel. As we were walking along he would not know where he could find a bed for the night. I told him we would find a bed for him. H. Lyon asked where he was from. His answer was "Pittsburgh." What was his name? Answer—"Robert Campbell." What his business? Answer—"A chemist."

Several other questions were asked but we could not find out where he was going or what his business was. He then went to bed, ate breakfast in the morning, paid his bill and went away as any other traveler would. He left on foot, as last we saw of him he went into a lot by some shade trees, sat down a while, then walked on through the lots into the woods. He was not seen again till the 31 of September, when he came to the house of Mrs. Ad